

UTAH

Furbearer

PROCLAMATION



2006-2007

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Division Offices

Salt Lake Office	Southeastern Region	Central Region
1594 West North Temple	475 W Price River Drive	1115 North Main Street
PO Box 146301	Suite C	Springville, UT 84663
Salt Lake City, UT 84114	Price, UT 84501	(801) 491-5678
(801) 538-4700	(435) 636-0260	
Northeastern Region	Southern Region	Northern Region
152 East 100 North	PO Box 606	515 East 5300 South
Vernal, UT 84078	1470 N Airport Road	Ogden, UT 84405
(435) 781-9453	Cedar City, UT 84720	(801) 476-2740
	(435) 865-6100	

Hunter Education Centers

Lee Kay Public Shooting Range	Cache Valley Public Shooting Range
6000 West 2100 South	2851 West 200 North
Salt Lake City, UT 84120	Logan, UT 84321
(801) 972-1326	(435) 753-4600

Wildlife Board Members

James Bowns, Chair
Richard Diamond
Lee Howard
Keele Johnson
Paul Niemeyer
Allan Smith
Rick Woodard
James F. Karpowitz, DWR Director, Executive Secretary

Highlights

What's new this season?

Offset requirements: Beginning this season traps with a jaw spread less than 4.25" (measured across the hinge posts) will not be required to have spacers on the jaws. This change will apply to the smallest traps made by most trap manufactures, usually referred to as #1 traps. See page 8 for more information.

Bait trial: On a one year trial basis up to 8 cubic inches of bait will be allowed in specific types of artificial cubby sets this season. In order to qualify for this change artificial cubby sets will have to be set with the opening perpendicular, or below perpendicular, to the ground and bait will have to be placed at least 8" from the opening of the set and not visible from above. See definitions on page 5, and see page 9 for information on dog proofing artificial cubby sets.

Accidental trapping: The time frame for reporting any accidental trapping of prohibited species is now 48 hours.

Also remember

Permanent tags: Permanent marten tags may be obtained beginning October 7, 2006, through February 16, 2007. Permanent bobcat tags are available November 15, 2006, through February 16, 2007. See page 7 for details.

365-day licenses: Furbearer licenses are now valid for 365 days from the day you buy them. For example, if you purchase your furbearer license on December 10, 2006, it will expire on December 9, 2007.

Change to trap regulations: Changes were made to the number of trap registration numbers allowed on a trapping device and those authorized to check trapping devices. See pages 8–9 for more information.

Restrictions to protect river otters: In an effort to protect transplanted river otters, the Escalante River has been added to the areas with trapping restrictions. See section V.B, Traps, and XV.C.3(I), Beaver and Mink, on pages 8 and 13 for details.

Accidental trapping of protected species: Black-footed ferret, lynx, and wolf are protected species in the Endangered Species Act and river otters are a state protected species. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division.

Native American trust lands and national wildlife refuges: Sportsmen who want to trap on national wildlife refuges and tribal reservation and trust lands in Utah are advised to check with the respective refuge or tribal authority.

Coyote hunting: Coyotes are not protected in Utah. They may be hunted without a license, year-round.

License suspension: The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has the authority to suspend hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges for wildlife violations. Notification of such

action is generally served only after criminal proceedings have been concluded. Any Utah order of suspension may be recognized by other states participating in the Wildlife Violator Compact.

Make a difference: You can get involved in the decision-making process regarding Utah wildlife management, rules and regulations by attending your local Regional Advisory Council (RAC) meetings. For more information on the RACs and schedules, visit wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings.

Private Lands: While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, a person may not, without the written permission of the owner or person in charge, enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted. "Cultivated land" means land which is readily identifiable as: 1) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops; 2) land used for the raising of crops; or 3) pasturage which is artificially irrigated. The DWR cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to hunt or trap in an area that is made up of all or mostly private lands, you must also obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or an authorized representative of the landowner.

Protection from discrimination: The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information please write to: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs-External Programs, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203.

2006–2007 Fees

Key dates

Temporary bobcat tags available	October 3, 2006
Permanent marten tags available	October 7, 2006
Permanent bobcat tags available	November 15, 2006
Season dates	
Bobcat	Starts November 15, 2006
Marten	Starts October 7, 2006

Note: Season dates for furbearers vary depending on species. See Section XV, Season Dates & Bag Limits, on pages 12–13 for specific information on season dates.

Furbearer	
Resident license	\$29
Nonresident license	\$154
Bobcat	
Resident temporary possession tag	\$5 per tag (up to 6 tags)
Nonresident temporary possession tag	\$5 per tag (up to 6 tags)
Marten	
Marten permit	no charge
Trap registration number	
Resident	\$5 (payable once)
Nonresident	\$5 (payable once)
Certificates of registration	
Fur dealer	\$105*
Fur dealer's agent	\$105*
Fur dealer renewal	\$25
Fur dealer's agent renewal	\$25

* includes a nonrefundable \$5 handling fee



*Take me fishing
Because I get the giggles
when the boat bounces.*

*Take me fishing
You can think about
work later.*

*Take me fishing
Because my wedding will
be sooner than you think.*

"take me fishing"

Purchase your new 365-day fishing license online
at wildlife.utah.gov or from participating retail outlets.

State of Utah
Division of Wildlife Resources
Proclamation of the Wildlife Board
for Taking , Possessing, Selling, Purchasing and Disposing of
FURBEARERS
2006-2007

I. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

R657-11-1

Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits, and other administrative details which may change annually are published herein. This proclamation expires September 30, 2007, unless modified or rescinded by the Wildlife Board.

II. DEFINITIONS

23-13-2 & R657-11-2

(1) "**Artificial cubby set**" means any artificially manufactured container with an opening on one end that houses a trapping device. Bait must be placed inside the artificial cubby set at least eight inches from the opening. Artificial cubby sets must be placed with the opening perpendicular or below perpendicular to the ground so that the bait is not visible from above.

(2) "**Bait**" means any lure containing animal parts larger than one cubic inch, or eight cubic inches if used in an artificial cubby set, with the exception of white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached.

(3) "**Carcass**" means the dead body of an animal or its parts.

(4) "**Certificate of Registration**" means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.

(5)(a) "**Domicile**" means the place:

- (i) where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
- (ii) to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
- (iii) in which the individual and his family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.

(b) To create a new domicile an individual must:

- (i) abandon the old domicile; and
- (ii) be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

(6) "**Exposed bait**" means bait which is visible from any angle, except when used in an artificial cubby set.

(7) "**Furbearer**" means species of the Bassariscidae, Canidae, Felidae, Mustelidae, and Castoridae families, except coyote and cougar.

(8) "**Fur dealer**" means any individual engaged in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading skins or pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(9) "**Fur dealer's agent**" means any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a buyer.

(10) "**Green pelt**" means the untanned hide or skin of any furbearer.

(11) "**License**" means the primary document granting authority to engage in activities under:

- (a) the Wildlife Resources Code; or
- (b) a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(12) "**Livestock**" means cattle, sheep, goats and turkeys.

(13) "**Nonresident**" means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

(14) "**Permit**" means a secondary document, including a stamp, which:

- (a) requires a license as a prerequisite to its issuance; and

(b) grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(15) "**Possession**" means actual or constructive possession.

(16)(a) "**Protected wildlife**" means wildlife as defined in Subsection (24) except as provided in Subsection (b).

(b) "**Protected wildlife**" does not include coyote, field mouse, gopher, ground squirrel, jack rabbit, muskrat, and raccoon.

(17) "**Pursue**" means to chase, tree, corner, or hold a furbearer at bay.

(18)(a) "**Resident**" means a person who:

(i) has been domiciled in the state of Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license; and

(ii) does not claim residency for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any other state or country.

(b) A Utah resident retains his Utah residency if he leaves this state:

(i) to serve in the armed forces of the United States or for religious or educational purposes; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(c)(i) A member of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents for the purposes of this proclamation as of the date he reports for duty under assigned orders in the state if he:

(A) is not on temporary duty in this state; and

(B) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(ii) A copy of the assignment orders must be presented to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

(d) A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in this state as a full-time student may qualify as a resident for purposes of this proclamation if he:

(i) has been present in this state for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(e) A Utah resident license is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing, or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

(f) An absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah does not qualify as a resident.

(19) "**Scent**" means any lure composed of material of less than one cubic inch.

(20) "**Sell**" means to offer or possess for sale, barter, exchange, or trade, or the act of selling, bartering, exchanging, or trading.

(21) "**Tag**" means a card, label, or other identification device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

(22) "**Take**" means to:

(a) hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap, or kill any protected wildlife; or

(b) attempt any action referred to in Subsection (a).

(23) "**Trapping**" means taking protected wildlife with a trapping device.

(24) "**Wildlife**" means:

(a) crustaceans, including brine shrimp and crayfish; and

(b) vertebrate animals living in nature, except feral animals.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. License, Permit, and Tags

23-19-1 & R657-11-3

(1) A person may not engage in hunting or trapping protected wildlife or in the sale, trade, or barter of protected wildlife or their parts without first having procured the necessary licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, and tags as provided in the Wildlife Resources Code and this proclamation and having at the same time the licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, and tags on his or her person.

(2) A person may not lend, transfer, sell, give, or assign licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, or tags belonging to the person or the rights granted by licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, or tags or use or attempt to use a license, Certificate of Registration, permit, or tag of another person, except as may be authorized by the Wildlife Board for purposes of transporting wildlife.

(3) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken anytime without a license.

(4) A person who has a valid, current furbearer license may take furbearers during the established furbearer seasons.

(5) A person who has a valid, current furbearer license and valid temporary bobcat possession tags may take bobcat during the established bobcat season.

(6) A person who has a valid, current furbearer license and valid marten trapping permit may take marten during the established marten season.

(7) Any license, permit, or tag that is mutilated or otherwise made illegible is invalid and may not be used for taking or possessing furbearers.

B. Proof of Furharvester Education

23-19-11.5

(1) A resident born after December 31, 1984, may not purchase a resident furbearer license unless the applicant presents:

(a) a certificate of completion of a Division approved furharvester education course; or

(b) an immediately preceding year's furbearer license with the furharvester education number noted on the furbearer license.

(2) Upon issuance of the resident furbearer license, the Division or authorized wildlife license agent shall indicate the applicant's furharvester education number on the face of the furbearer license.

(3)(a) If an applicant for a resident furbearer license has completed a furharvester education course and is applying for a permit or license, the applicant's furharvester education number and the name of the state, province, or country that issued the number may constitute proof of completion of a furharvester education course under this section.

(b) The Division may research the furharvester education number to verify that the applicant has completed a Division approved furharvester education course.

Purchase bobcat tags online

The best way to purchase a bobcat tag is at *wildlife.utah.gov*. There are many advantages to buying online:

- you can purchase up to six bobcat tags from your home or office
- it only takes minutes and you will receive an e-mail confirmation
- the online purchasing system alerts you if you make an error

C. Temporary Possession Tags for Bobcat

R657-11-4

(1) Temporary bobcat possession tags are only valid with a valid, current furbearer license.

(2) Up to six temporary bobcat possession tags may be obtained through either of the following methods:

(a) at *wildlife.utah.gov* beginning October 3, 2006, through November 7, 2006, by 11:00 p.m.; or

(b) by completing and submitting a paper application October 3, 2006, through October 27, 2006 by 5:00 p.m. to any Division office, or sent to:

BOBCAT APPLICATION

P.O. Box 168888

Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-8888

(3) Paper applications are available at any Division office and must include \$5 for each temporary bobcat possession tag requested.

(4) Temporary bobcat possession tags are valid for the entire bobcat season.

D. Tagging Bobcats

23-20-30 & R657-11-5

(1) The carcass of a bobcat must be tagged before the carcass is moved from or the hunter leaves the site of kill.

(2) To tag a carcass, a person shall:

(a) completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with:

(i) the date the animal was taken;

(ii) the sex of the animal; and

(b) attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

(3) A person may not:

(a) remove more than one notch indicating date or sex; or

(b) tag more than one carcass using the same tag.

RESIDENCY

23-13-2(37)

To qualify as a resident, an individual must:

- have a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit; and
- NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains their Utah residency if:

- they leave Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and do NOT claim residency for hunting fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A member of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents, as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah, if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of their assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if:

- the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if:

- a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if:

- they are an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

(4) The tag must remain with the pelt or unskinned carcass until a permanent bobcat tag has been affixed.

(5) Possession of an untagged green pelt or unskinned carcass is prima facie evidence of unlawful taking and possession.

(6) The lower jaw of each bobcat taken must be removed and tagged with the numbered jaw tag corresponding to the number of the temporary possession tag affixed to the hide.

E. Marten Permits

R657-11-6

(1) A person may not trap marten or have marten in possession without having a valid, current furbearer license and a marten trapping permit in possession.

(2) Marten trapping permits are available free of charge from any Division office.

(3)(a) Applications for marten permits must contain the applicant's full name, mailing address, phone number, and valid, current furbearer license number.

(b) Permit applications are accepted by mail or in person at any Division office.

Bring 'em Clean

Prior to bringing the lower jaw and pelt of a bobcat to a Division office for permanent tagging, please remove as much flesh as possible and avoid storing them in plastic. This will help prevent the jaws from decaying.

F. Permanent Possession Tags for Bobcat and Marten

R657-11-7

(1) A person may not:

(a) possess a green pelt or unskinned carcass from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed after the Saturday following the close of the bobcat trapping season and marten seasons;

(b) possess a green pelt or the unskinned carcass of a bobcat with an affixed temporary bobcat possession tag issued to another person, except as provided in Subsections (4) and (5); or

(c) buy, sell, trade, or barter a green pelt from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed.

(2)(a) Bobcat and marten pelts must be delivered to a Division representative to have a permanent tag affixed and to surrender the lower jaw.

(b) Marten pelts may be delivered to the:

(i) Division offices listed on page 2 Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., by appointment only, October 7, 2006, through February 16, 2007; or

(ii) Utah Fur Trappers Fur Sale on February 17, 2007.

(c) Bobcat pelts may be delivered to the:

(i) Division offices listed on page 2 Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., by appointment only, November 15, 2006, through February 16, 2007; or

(ii) Utah Fur Trappers Fur Sale on February 17, 2007.

(3) There is no fee for permanent tags.

(4) Bobcat and marten which have been legally taken may be transported from an individual's place of residence by an individual other than the furharvester to have the permanent tag affixed; bobcats must be tagged with a temporary possession tag and accompanied by a valid furbearer license belonging to the furharvester.

(5) Any individual transporting a bobcat or marten for another person must have written authorization stating the following:

(a) date of kill;

(b) location of kill;

(c) species and sex of animal being transported;

(d) origin and destination of such transportation;

(e) the signature and furbearer license number of the furharvester;

(f) the name of the individual transporting the bobcat or marten;

and

(g) the furharvester's marten permit number if marten is being transported.

(6) Green pelts of bobcats and marten legally taken from outside the state may not be possessed, bought, sold, traded, or bartered in Utah unless a permanent tag has been affixed or the pelts are accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the wildlife agency of the state where the animal was taken.

(7)(a) furharvesters taking marten are requested to present the entire skinned carcass intact, including the lower jaw, to the Division in good condition when the pelt is presented for tagging.

(b) "Good condition" means the carcass is fresh or frozen and securely wrapped to prevent decomposition so that the tissue remains suitable for lab analysis.

G. Sales Final

23-19-38

(1) Sales of all licenses, certificates, or permits, are final, and no refunds may be made by the Division, except as provided in Subsection (2).

(2) The Division may refund the amount of the license, certificate or permit if:

(a) the Division or the Wildlife Board discontinues the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained;

(b) the Division determines that it has erroneously collected a fee;

(c)(i) the person to whom the license, certificate or permit is issued becomes ill or suffers an injury that would preclude that person from being able to participate in the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained;

(ii) the person furnishes verification of illness or injury from a physician;

(iii) the person does not actually participate in the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained; and

(iv) the license, certificate or permit is surrendered before the end of the season for which the permit was issued; or

(d) the person to whom the license, certificate or permit is issued dies prior to that person being able to participate in the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained.

H. Duplicate License

23-19-10 & R657-42

(1) If an unexpired license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration is destroyed, lost or stolen, a person may obtain a duplicate from a license agent or Division office for \$5 or half of the price of the original license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration, whichever is less.

(2) The Division may waive the fee for a duplicate unexpired license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration provided the person did not receive the original license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration.

(3) To obtain the duplicate license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration, the applicant may be required to complete an affidavit testifying to such loss, destruction or theft.

IV. EXHIBIT OF LICENSE, STAMP, PERMIT, TAG, AND WILDLIFE

23-20-25

Any person while engaged in any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code shall be required upon demand of any conservation officer or any other peace officer to exhibit:

(1) the required license, permit, or tag;

(2) any device or apparatus in that person's possession used for any activity regulated under the Wildlife Code; or

(3) any wildlife in that person's possession.

V. TRAPS AND BAIT

For the purposes of this Section, "owner" means the person who has been issued a trap registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device.

A. Trap Identification Numbers

R657-11-9

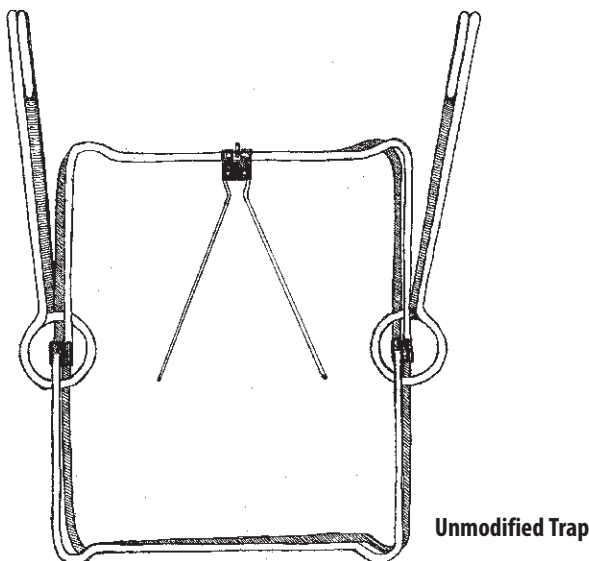
- (1) Each trapping device must be permanently marked or tagged with the trap registration number of the owner.
- (2) No more than one trap registration number may be on a trapping device.
- (3) Trap registration numbers must be legible.
- (4) Trap registration numbers are permanent and may be obtained by mail or in person from any Division office.
- (5) Applicants must include their full name, including middle initial, and complete home address.
- (6) A registration fee of \$5 must accompany the request. This fee is payable only once.
- (7) Each individual is issued only one trap registration number.
- (8) Any person who has obtained a trap registration number must notify the Division within 30 days of any change in address or the theft of traps.

B. Traps

R657-11-10

- (1) All long spring, jump, or coil spring traps, except rubber-padded jaw traps and traps with jaw spreads less than 4.25 inches, that are not completely submerged under water when set must have spacers on the jaws which leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed.
- (2) On the Green River (between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line), the Colorado River (between Utah-Colorado state line and Lake Powell), and the Escalante River (between Escalante and Lake Powell), trapping within 100 yards of either side of these rivers or their tributaries, up to 1/2 mile from their confluences, is restricted to the following devices:
 - (a) Nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 1/8 inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.
 - (b) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear).
 - (c) Nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.

Drawings courtesy of Brian Maxfield



Restricted Persons

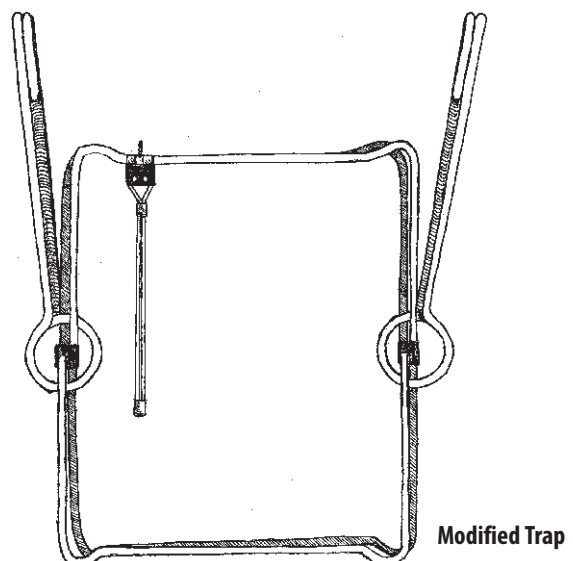
and the Possession of Dangerous Weapons

It is illegal under Utah Code Section 76-10-503 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle, or any other dangerous weapon if you:

- Have been convicted of or are under indictment for any felony offense;
- Are on probation or parole for a felony offense;
- Are on parole from a secure facility;
- Have been adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) in the last seven years of an offense, which if committed by an adult would have been a felony;
- Are an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- Have been found not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense;
- Have been found mentally incompetent to stand trial for a felony offense;
- Have been adjudicated mentally defective as provided in the federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act;
- Have been committed to a mental institution;
- Are an alien who is illegally in the United States;
- Have been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or
- Have renounced your citizenship as a United States citizen.

The purchase or possession of any hunting license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration from the Division of Wildlife Resources does not authorize the holder to legally possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle, or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Section 76-10-503.

- (d) Size 330, body-gripping, killing-type traps (i.e. Conibear) modified by replacing the standard V-trigger assembly with one top side-parallel trigger assembly, with the trigger placed within one inch of the side, or butted against the vertical turn in the Canadian bend (see illustration below).
- (3) A person may not disturb or remove any trapping device, except:
 - (a) a person who possesses a valid, current furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device; or
 - (b) peace officers in the performance of their duties; or
 - (c) as provided in Subsection (5).
- (4) A person may not kill or remove wildlife caught in any trapping device, except:



Unmodified and Modified Conibear Traps

Standard V-trigger assemblies on Conibear traps (shown on the left) are not legal on certain parts of the Green and Escalante Rivers (see V.B(2) above for locations). The modification shown on the right (one top side-parallel trigger assembly) is now required to protect river otters (see V.B(2)(d) above for more on required modifications).

(a) a person who possesses a valid, current furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device; or

(b) as provided in Subsection (5).

(5) A person, other than the owner, may possess, disturb or remove a trapping device; or possess, kill or remove wildlife caught in a trapping device provided:

(a) the person possesses a valid, current furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags; and

(b) has obtained written authorization from the owner of the trapping device stating the following:

(i) date written authorization was obtained;

(ii) name and address of the owner;

(iii) owner's trap registration number;

(iv) the name of the individual being given authorization;

(v) signature of owner.

(6) The owner of any trapping device, providing written authorization to another person under Subsection (5), shall be strictly liable for any violations of this proclamation resulting from the use of the trapping device by the authorized person.

(7) The owner of any trapping device, providing written authorization to another person under Subsection (5), must keep a record of all persons obtaining written authorization and furnish a copy of the record upon request from a conservation officer.

(8)(a) A person may not set any trap or trapping device on posted private property without the landowner's permission.

(b) Any trap or trapping device set on posted property without the owner's permission may be sprung by the landowner.

(c) Conservation officers should be informed as soon as possible of any illegally set traps or trapping devices.

(9) Conservation officers in the performance of their duties may seize all traps, trapping devices, and wildlife used or held in violation of rules set forth by this proclamation.

(10) A person may not possess any trapping device that is not permanently marked or tagged with that person's registered trap number while engaged in taking wildlife, except as provided in Subsection (5).

(11) All traps and trapping devices must be visited and checked at least once every 48 hours, except killing traps striking dorso-ventrally; drowning sets; and lethal snares that are set to capture on the neck, that have a nonrelaxing lock, without a stop, and are anchored to an immovable object; which must be visited every 96 hours.

(12) A person may not transport or possess live protected wildlife. Any animal found in a trap or trapping device must be killed or released immediately by the trapper.

C. Use of Bait

R657-11-11

(1) A person may not use any protected wildlife or their parts, except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached, as bait or scent; however, parts of legally taken furbearers and nonprotected wildlife may be used as bait.

(2) Traps or trapping devices may not be set within 30 feet of any exposed bait.

(3) A person using bait is responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

Trappers Association Reward Program

Every year Utah trappers lose hundreds of traps to thieves. The Utah Trappers Association is offering a reward, up to \$500, for individuals who report trap theft to the Division, which results in a successful prosecution. Anyone who witnesses traps being stolen is encouraged to report it through the Division's poaching hotline at 1-800-662-DEER (3337).

If you encounter traps while in the outdoors, you have a legal obligation to respect that private property. At the same time, trappers have an ethical obligation not to set traps in areas where they are likely to be encountered by general public or their pets.

Dog-Proofing Artificial Cubby Sets

Baited artificial cubby sets can be an effective way to trap raccoons and other animals. Unfortunately, the body-gripping (conibear style) traps that are often used in artificial cubby sets can also be lethal for to dogs and for other species you're not trying to trap, including cougars.

The following are three things you can do to dog-proof your cubby sets:

Opening

Keep the opening to less than 50 square inches and the trap trigger set back at least 7 inches from the opening - OR - make the opening no larger than 8 inches high by 10 inches wide, with the trap trigger set back at least 10 inches from the opening. Both dimensions create a physical barrier that will help keep dogs out of your trap.

Size of Spring Cut-outs

If the spring cut-outs are too small, the trap may jump forward out of the cubby opening making efforts to keep non-targets out by creating a barrier at the opening ineffective and catch a dog behind the ears. Test your set at home and enlarge the spring cut-outs if they're too small.

Baits

Use baits such as peanut butter or fruit, which will attract raccoons but are not as likely to attract dogs. Avoid baits such as meat or fish, which will attract dogs as well as raccoons when trapping in areas where domestic animals might find the set.

(4) White-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached may be set within 30 feet of traps.

D. Accidental Trapping

R657-11-12

(1)(a) Any bear, bobcat, cougar, fisher, marten, otter, wolverine, any furbearer trapped out of season, or other protected wildlife accidentally caught in a trap must be released unharmed.

(b) Written permission must be obtained from a Division representative to remove the carcass of any of these species from a trap.

(c) The carcass remains the property of the state and must be turned over to the Division.

(2) All incidents of accidental trapping of any of these animals must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

(3) Black-footed ferret, lynx, and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

VI. HUNTING METHODS

A. Methods of Take and Shooting Hours

23-20-12 & R657-11-13

(1) Furbearers, except bobcats, may be taken by any means, excluding explosives, poisons, and crossbows or as otherwise provided in Section VI.D., Spotlighting.

(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs as provided in Section XV.D., Bobcat.

(3) Marten may be taken only with an elevated, covered set in which the maximum trap size shall not exceed 1 1/2 foothold or 160 Conibear.

(4) Taking furbearers by shooting or with the aid of dogs is restricted to one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, except as provided in Section VI.D., Spotlighting.

(5) A person may not take any wildlife from an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device or any motorized terrestrial or aquatic vehicle, including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles.

Age Requirements

Utah Code § 23-20-20

While hunting with any weapon, a hunter under the age of 14 must be accompanied by his or her parent, a legal guardian or a responsible person 21 years of age or older who their parent or guardian has approved to take them hunting.

Hunters who are 14 or 15 must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older.

To qualify as “accompanied,” the youth and adult must be close enough that the adult can see and verbally communicate with the youth in order to provide direction and assistance. The adult cannot use electronic devices, such as walkie-talkies or cell phones, to communicate with the youth hunter—the adult must be close enough to provide the youth hunter with direction and assistance.

B. Loaded Firearms in a Vehicle

76-10-502 & 76-10-505

- (1) A person may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle.
- (2) A pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun is deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.
- (3) Pistols and revolvers shall also be deemed to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile to be fired.
- (4) A muzzleloading firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

C. Discharge of Firearm from a Motor Vehicle or Near a Highway

76-10-508

- (1) A person may not discharge any kind of dangerous weapon or firearm:
 - (a) from an automobile or other vehicle;
 - (b) from, upon, or across any highway;
 - (c) at any road signs placed upon highways;
 - (d) at any communications equipment or property of public utilities including facilities, lines, poles, or devices of transmission or distribution;
 - (e) at railroad equipment or facilities including any sign or signal;
 - (f) within Utah State Park buildings, designated camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches; or
 - (g) without written permission to discharge the dangerous weapon from the owner or person in charge of the property within 600 feet of:
 - (i) a house, dwelling, or any other building; or
 - (ii) any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen, or stockyard.

D. Spotlighting

23-13-17 & R657-11-14

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (3):
 - (a) a person may not use or cast the rays of any spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to locate protected wildlife while having in possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife; and
 - (b) the use of a spotlight or other artificial light in a field, woodland, or forest where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.

(3) Spotlighting may be used to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon where allowed by a county ordinance enacted pursuant to Section 23-13-17.

(4) The ordinance shall provide that:

- (a) any artificial light used to spotlight coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon must be carried by the hunter;
- (b) a motor vehicle headlight or light attached to or powered by a motor vehicle may not be used to spotlight the animal; and
- (c) while hunting with the use of an artificial light, the hunter may not occupy or operate any motor vehicle.

(5) For purposes of the county ordinance, “motor vehicle” shall have the meaning as defined in Section 41-6a-102.

(6) The ordinance may specify:

- (a) the time of day and seasons when spotlighting is permitted;
 - (b) areas closed or open to spotlighting within the unincorporated area of the county;
 - (c) safety zones within which spotlighting is prohibited;
 - (d) the weapons permitted; and
 - (e) penalties for violation of the ordinance.
- (7)(a) A county may restrict the number of hunters engaging in spotlighting by requiring a permit to spotlight and issuing a limited number of permits.
- (b) A fee may be charged for a spotlighting permit.
- (8) A county may require hunters to notify the county sheriff of the time and place they will be engaged in spotlighting.
- (9) The requirement that a county ordinance must be enacted before a person may use spotlighting to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon does not apply to:
- (a) a person or his agent who is lawfully acting to protect his crops or domestic animals from predation by those animals; or
 - (b) an animal damage control agent acting in his official capacity under a memorandum of agreement with the Division.

E. Use of Dogs

R657-11-15

- (1) Dogs may be used to take furbearers only during the prescribed open seasons.
- (2) The owner and handler of dogs used to take or pursue a furbearer must have a valid, current furbearer license in possession while engaged in taking furbearers.
- (3) When dogs are used in the pursuit of furbearers, the licensed hunter intending to take the furbearer must be present when the dogs are released and must continuously participate in the hunt thereafter until the hunt is completed.

F. Carrying a Dangerous Weapon While Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

76-10-528

- (1) Any person who carries a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Under the influence means the same level of influence or blood or breath alcohol concentration as provided in Section 41-6-44.
- (2) It is not a defense to prosecution under this section that the person:
 - (a) is licensed in the pursuit of wildlife of any kind; or
 - (b) has a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm.

G. Use of Firearms and Archery Tackle on State Waterfowl Management Areas

R657-9-11

- (1) A person may not possess a firearm or archery tackle on the following waterfowl management areas any time of the year except during the specified waterfowl hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division:

(a) Box Elder County - Harold S. Crane, Locomotive Springs, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek;

(b) Daggett County - Brown's Park;

(c) Davis County - Farmington Bay, Howard Slough and Ogden Bay;

(d) Emery County - Desert Lake;

(e) Millard County - Clear Lake;

(f) Tooele County - Timpie Springs;

(g) Uintah County - Stewart Lake;

(h) Utah County - Powell Slough;

(i) Wayne County - Bicknell Bottoms; and

(j) Weber County - Ogden Bay and Harold S. Crane.

(2) The firearm restrictions set forth in this section do not apply to a person licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

H. Wildlife Management Areas

R657-11-33

(1) A person may not use motor vehicles on Division-owned wildlife management areas closed to motor vehicle use during the winter without first obtaining written authorization from the appropriate Division regional office.

(2) For the purpose of coyote trapping, the Division may, in its sole discretion, authorize limited motor vehicle access to its wildlife management areas closed to such use during the winter provided the motor vehicle access will not interfere with wintering wildlife or wildlife habitat.

I. State Parks

R657-11-16 & R651-614-4

(1) Taking any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas except those designated by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Section R651-614-4.

(2) Hunting with a rifle, handgun, or muzzleloader on park areas designated open is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches.

(3) Hunting with shotguns and archery equipment is prohibited within one quarter mile of the above stated areas.

VII. POSSESSION, SALE, AND TRANSPORTATION

A. Transporting Furbearers

R657-11-17

(1)(a) A person who has obtained the appropriate license and permit may transport green pelts of furbearers. Additional restrictions apply for taking bobcat and marten as provided in Section III.D., Tagging Bobcats, and III.E., Marten Permits.

(b) A registered Utah fur dealer or that person's agent may transport or ship green pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to transport red fox or striped skunk.

B. Exporting Furbearers from Utah

R657-11-18

(1) A person may not export or ship the green pelt of any furbearer from Utah without first obtaining a valid shipping permit from a Division representative.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to export red fox or striped skunk from Utah.

C. Sales

R657-11-19

(1) A person with a valid furbearer license may sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange only those species that person is licensed to take, and which were legally taken.

Stay Out—Stay Alive!



An abandoned mine may look like a ready-made adventure. Don't be fooled. More often than not an abandoned mine promises only injury or death. Cave-ins, toxic gases, dangerous snakes and other animals, deep vertical shafts and undetonated explosives can cost you your life. There are an estimated 20,000 abandoned mines scattered across Utah. If you come across one, heed our advice—stay out and stay alive!

(2) Any person who has obtained a valid fur dealer or fur dealer's agent Certificate of Registration may engage in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading green pelts or parts of furbearers within Utah.

(3) Fur dealers or their agents and taxidermists must keep records of all transactions dealing with green pelts of furbearers.

(4) Records must state the following:

(a) the transaction date; and

(b) the name, address, license number, and tag number of each seller.

(5) A receipt containing the information specified in Subsection (4) must be issued whenever the ownership of a pelt changes.

(6)(a) A person may possess furbearers and tanned hides legally acquired without possessing a license, provided proof of legal ownership or possession can be furnished.

(b) A furbearer license is not required to sell or possess red fox or striped skunk or their parts.

D. Wasting Wildlife

23-20-8 & R657-11-20

(1) A person may not waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or their parts.

(2) The skinned carcass of a furbearer may be left in the field and does not constitute waste of wildlife.

VIII. AIDING OR ASSISTING

23-20-23

(1) A person may not aid or assist another person to violate any provision of the Wildlife Resources Code, rule, or proclamation.

(2) The penalty for aiding or assisting is the same as the provision for which aid or assistance is given.

IX. CHECKING STATIONS

(1) The Division monitors the taking and possession of wildlife, the required licenses, permits, tags, certificates of registration, firearms, and other equipment used for hunting.

(2) Hunters should expect to encounter conservation officers or biologists checking hunters in the field and at checkpoints.

(3) These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information concerning wildlife populations and trends as well as helping to fulfill the Division's responsibility as trustee and custodian of wildlife.

X. DEPREDACTION

A. Badger, Weasel, and Spotted Skunk

R657-11-21

(1) Badger, weasel, and spotted skunk may be taken anytime without a license when creating a nuisance or causing damage, provided the animal or its parts are not sold or traded.

(2) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken any time without a license.

B. Bobcat

R657-11-22

(1) Depredating bobcats may be taken at any time by duly appointed animal damage control agents, supervised by the animal damage control program, while acting in the performance of their assigned duties and in accordance with procedures approved by the Division.

(2) A livestock owner or his employee, on a regular payroll and not hired specifically to take furbearers, may take bobcats that are molesting livestock.

(3) Any bobcat taken by a livestock owner or his employee must be surrendered to the Division within 72 hours.

C. Beaver

R657-11-23

(1) Beaver doing damage may be taken or removed during closed seasons.

(2) A permit to remove damaging beaver must first be obtained from a Division office or conservation officer.

XI. SURVEY

R657-11-24

Each permittee who is contacted for a survey about their furbearer harvesting experience should participate in the survey regardless of success. Participation in the survey helps the Division evaluate population trends, harvest success and collect other valuable information.

XII. TRESPASS

23-20-14

(1) While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife related activities, a person may not:

(a) without the permission of the owner or person in charge, enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted;

(b) refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or

(c) obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

(2) "Cultivated Land" means land which is readily identifiable as:

(a) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops;

(b) land used for the raising of crops; or

(c) pasturage which is artificially irrigated.

(3) "Permission" means WRITTEN authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is properly posted, and must include:

(a) the signature of the owner or person in charge;

(b) the name of the person being given permission;

(c) the appropriate dates; and

(d) a general description of the property.

(4) "Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates, and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

(5) A person may not post:

(a) private property he does not own or legally control; or

(b) land that is open to the public as provided by Section 23-21-4.

(6) A person convicted of violating any provision of Subsection (1) may have his license, tag, Certificate of Registration, or permit, relating to the activity engaged in at the time of the violation, revoked by a hearing officer.

XIII. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, FEDERAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND TRIBAL TRUST LANDS

(1) Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting, trapping, and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

(2) Federal Wildlife Refuges are closed to hunting, trapping, and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

(3) Hunters must observe tribal regulations concerning wildlife while hunting on tribal trust lands.

XIV. PROHIBITED SPECIES

R657-11-25

(1)(a) A person may not take black-footed ferret, fisher, lynx, otter, wolf, or wolverine.

(b) Accidental trapping or capture of any of these species must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

Kit Fox Voluntary Release

The Division encourages trappers to release all kit fox unharmed and continue to trap coyotes in desert regions of the state. Kit fox are native to the arid regions of Utah and are on Utah's sensitive species list. There are concerns that competition with coyotes has forced these small canids into sub optimal habitat. Division biologists are concerned that an increased distribution of artificial water sources has allowed coyotes to expand their distribution into arid regions, which may negatively impact kit fox populations through displacement and resource competition.

XV. SEASON DATES & BAG LIMITS

R657-11-26

A. Bag Limits

There are no bag limits for furbearers for which there is an open season, except up to six bobcats may be taken as provided in this proclamation.

B. Badger, Kit Fox, Gray Fox, Ringtail, Spotted Skunk, and Weasel

(1) Season Dates: October 9, 2006, through February 12, 2007.

(2) Areas Open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, tribal trust and reservation lands, and waterfowl management areas.

C. Beaver and Mink

- (1) Season Dates: October 9, 2006, through April 16, 2007.
- (2) Areas Open: Statewide, except as provided in Subsection (3).
- (3) Closed Areas:
 - (a) Beaver County - Indian Peaks Wildlife Management Area.
 - (b) Carbon County - North Fork Gordon Creek upstream from the Coal Canyon Road and the Beaver Creek Drainage of the Price River Drainage.
 - (c) Daggett County - Green River between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Taylor Flat Bridge. See Subsection (l).
 - (d) Garfield County - Hunt Creek west of Forest Service Boundary.
 - (e) Grand County - Bitter Creek and Sweetwater drainages. See Subsection (l).
 - (f) Garfield and Kane counties - Swains Creek above confluence with Asay Creek, and the East Fork of Sevier River and tributaries above Blue Fly Creek.
 - (g) Garfield and Iron counties - Bear Creek drainage, and Blue Springs Creek, Bunker Creek, and Deer Creek above Panguitch Lake.
 - (h) Rich County
 - Big Creek above ranches;
 - Randolph Creek;
 - Woodruff Creek above Woodruff Reservoir; and
 - Pine Creek, Dip Hollow, and Peggy Hollow within the U.S. Forest Service boundary.
 - (i) Summit County
 - All lands east of SR-150 and south of U.S. Forest Service Roads 058, 072, 017, and 077 commonly known as the "North Slope Road"; and
 - that part of Echo Creek proper upstream from its confluence with the Weber River along I-80 to the top of Wasatch.
 - (j) Millard County - U.S. Forest Service, Desert Range Experiment Station.
 - (k) Uintah County - Bitter Creek and Sweetwater drainages. See Subsection (l).
 - (l) On the Green River (between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line), the Colorado River (between Utah-Colorado state line and Lake Powell), and the Escalante River (between Escalante and Lake Powell), trapping within 100 yards of either side of these rivers or their tributaries, up to 1/2 mile from their confluences, is restricted to the following devices:
 - (i) Nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 1/8 inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.
 - (ii) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear).
 - (iii) Nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.
 - (iv) Size 330, body-gripping, killing-type traps (i.e. Conibear) modified by replacing the standard V-trigger assembly with one top side-parallel trigger assembly, with the trigger placed within one inch of the side, or butted against the vertical turn in the Canadian bend (see figure on page 8).

D. Bobcat

- (1) Season Dates: November 15, 2006, through February 11, 2007.
- (2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs.
- (3) Possession Limit: six
- (4) Areas Open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, tribal trust lands, and waterfowl management areas.

E. Red Fox and Striped Skunk

- (1) Season Dates: Year round

- (2) Areas Open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, tribal trust lands, and waterfowl management areas.
- (3) A license is not required to take red fox or striped skunk.

F. Marten


- (1) Season Dates: October 7, 2006, through February 11, 2007.
- (2) Areas Open: Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties.

XVI. TRAPPING ON STATE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Applications

R657-11-27

- (1) Applications for trapping on state waterfowl management areas are available November 14, 2006, from Division offices, and from waterfowl management superintendents.
- (2) Applications must be received through the mail no later than 5 p.m., November 28, 2006. Applications completed incorrectly or received after November 28, 2006, may be rejected.
- (3) Applications must be sent to the Wildlife Management section in the Salt Lake Division office.
- (4)(a) Trappers may apply for only one permit on only one management area in any 12 month period.
- (b) Up to three trappers may apply as a group for a single permit.
- (c) None of the group applicants may apply for any other area.
- (5)(a) Only the trapper or trappers specified on the application may trap on the waterfowl management area.
- (b) Violation of this section is cause for forfeiture of all trapping privileges on management areas for that trapping year.
- (6) Areas open to trapping, trapping fees, and number of permits for individual areas are available at Division offices or by contacting the waterfowl management area superintendents during the application period.



PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITAT






Use of certified noxious weed-free hay and straw is required on all Federal and State Trust Lands.

Contact your County Extension Agent for weed free alternatives and available sources or go to <http://ag.utah.gov> -> Weed Free Hay.

Vehicles, ATVs, and trailers should be weed-free upon entering Federal and State Trust Lands.

Report weed infestations to local land management office.

THIS IS A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM BETWEEN:



Utah Division of
Wildlife Resources

Trust Lands
Administration

Utah State
Forest Service

Bureau of Land
Management

Utah State Dept.
of Agriculture

(7)(a) If the number of applications received exceeds the number of permits available, a drawing will be held. Applicants will be notified by mail of drawing results.

(b) This drawing will determine successful applicants and alternates.

(8) Trapping dates and species that may be trapped shall be determined by the waterfowl management area superintendent.

(9) All trappers must trap under the supervision of the waterfowl management area superintendent.

Brown's Park

Superintendent, c/o Northeastern Regional Office, 152 East 100 North, Vernal, Utah 84078

Clear Lake

Superintendent, 731 East 4500 South, Delta, Utah 84624

Desert Lake

Superintendent, c/o Southeastern Regional Office, 475 West Price River Dr. Suite C, Price, Utah 84501

Farmington Bay

Superintendent, P.O. Box 618, Farmington, Utah 84025

Harold S. Crane

Superintendent, c/o Northern Regional Office, 515 East 5300 South, Ogden, Utah 84405

Howard Slough

Superintendent, Hooper, Utah 84315

Locomotive Springs

Superintendent, Box 133, Route #2, Tremonton, Utah 84337

Ogden Bay

Superintendent, Hooper, Utah 84315

Powell Slough

Superintendent, c/o Central Regional Office, 1115 North Main Street, Springville, Utah 84663

Public Shooting Grounds

Superintendent, Box 133, Route #2, Tremonton, Utah 84337

Salt Creek

Superintendent, Box 133, Route #2, Tremonton, Utah 84337

Stewart Lake

Superintendent, c/o Northeastern Regional Office, 152 East 100 North, Vernal, Utah 84078

James Walter Fitzgerald

Superintendent, c/o Central Regional Office, 1115 North Main Street, Springville, Utah 84663

B. Fees

R657-11-28

(1) Upon payment of trapping fees, successful applicants are granted trapping rights for management areas.

(2) If a successful applicant fails to make full payment within ten days after the drawing, an alternate trapper will be selected.

(3) Permits are not valid until signed by the superintendent in charge of the area to be trapped.

C. Vehicle Travel

R657-11-29

Vehicle travel is restricted to developed roads. However, written permission for other travel may be obtained from the waterfowl management area superintendent.

D. Trapping Hours

R657-11-30

Traps may be tended only between one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.

E. Responsibility of Trappers

R657-11-31

(1) All trappers are directly responsible to the waterfowl management area superintendent.

(2) Violation of management or trapping rules, including failure to return a trapping permit within five days of cessation of trapping activities, or failure to properly trap an area, as determined and recommended by the superintendent, may be cause for cancellation of trapping privileges, existing and future, on all waterfowl management areas.

XVII. CLOSED AREA

R657-11-32

Davis County - Trapping is allowed only from January 2, 2007, through February 28, 2007, on those lands administered by the state lying along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, commonly known as the Layton-Kaysville marshes. In addition, there may be a portion of the above stated area that is closed to trapping. This area will be posted and marked.

POACHERS DON'T JUST TAKE DEER



Photo by Lynn Chamberlain



HELP STOP POACHING
• 1-800-662-DEER •
PROTECT UTAH'S WILDLIFE

On a cell phone, dial *DEER • Send e-mail to: HelpStopPoaching@utah.gov • Online at wildlife.utah.gov/law/hsp

RESPONSIBLE OHV USE

A new website offers OHV riders a wealth of information including maps, forums, photos, course information and more.

While most OHV users are responsible, misuse results in disturbance to wildlife, damage to wildlife habitat and personal injury. Responsible OHV use requires riders to avoid closed or restricted areas, respect wildlife and wildlife habitat, obey helmet regulations and observe OHV operator age restrictions and regulations.

To help you protect your privilege, you can now log on to www.utahohv.org. On this new site, you can post questions, weigh in on current discussions, and represent your views to the rest of the OHV community. You can also find clubs and organizations, submit your photos, and learn ways to ensure access to wildlife on public land for future generations.



Log on to www.utahohv.org for maps, information, rider forums and more.



NEED MAPS?

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